



NEWSLETTER OF THE LONDON CHAPTER,
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Grosvenor Lodge, 1017 Western Road, London, ON. N6G 1G5
(519) 645-2844



Summer, 1995

95-4

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF LONDON AND AREA

Christopher Andreae, Historica Research

Thursday, September 14th, 7:30 PM

Yes it's time once again for the start of Speaker nights. We've got a wide range of speakers and topics lined up for you this year, and to start us off, we'll take a look at a "different" kind of archaeology right around here. Thought you'd have to go to some place warm and exotic to learn about structural archaeology, right? Wrong! Come on out and hear Chris talk about a kind of archaeology where trowels and dental picks are secondary tools only! Also come on out to find out all the news from this past field season, and reacquaint yourself with members not seen since last May. The Meeting, as always, is at Grosvenor Lodge. turn up early for coffee, cookies...and an afghan raffle!

October Speaker Night: Next month we feature Robert Park, of the University of Waterloo. Robert will take us up into the High Arctic to review some of his recent work in that part of the country. Meeting time will be Thursday, October 12th, at the usual time and place.

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EXECUTIVE REPORT

It was recently pointed out to the Executive that, at the end of the Fall 1995 - Spring 1996 run of **KEWA**, our current editor, Neal Ferris, will have been editing text, printing out copy, pasting graphics, and generally been responsible (good and bad!) for what has appeared behind each month's canary yellow covered **KEWA** for the past 10 years...Jeez, get a life Neal! Anyways, In a flash of awareness that usually comes after long and repeated application of pain, Neal has decided to step down as editor at the end after the April '96 issue of **KEWA**. So....

WANTED : KEWA EDITOR

It's time again to turn the helm over to a sharper mind, a steadier user of scotch tape and white out, and basically someone not yet withered and frazzled by the job of editing **KEWA**! JOIN US! Yes, you can be responsible for one of the best archaeological newsletters in southwestern Ontario! As editor you'll get to twist arms, hound people, and generally browbeat anyone who might conceivably provide you with an article to fill the next issue. You'll edit these articles, sometimes transcribe them into the computer, reduce, refine and occasionally redo graphics, search for obscure references the stinkin' author didn't include in their submission, write this front page, produce 8 issues a year (somewhat on time, please), maintain an accurate mailing list, and even, on occasion, help lick stamps and stuff envelopes. WOW, sexy stuff or what?

To do this with any semblance of order you'll need access to a computer (with a relatively current version of Word or WordPerfect word processing software), along with a laser or ink jet printer. If you can scan line art or even photographs into your computer, that would be good and make your life a lot easier. You need to think laterally to creatively edit and re-shape articles and figures, in order to try and keep overall page length down (if you're one of those people who can pack a car with luggage taking up 3 times the cubic space available - or know how to put a large, square box into the back seat of a compact car, your skills are needed!). You will need to know lots of people in southern Ontario archaeology, or know how to access them, in order to hound them into coughing up contributions for **KEWA** (very few submissions are completely unsolicited!). Some basic knowledge of Ontario archaeology would be good. For example, you'll need to spot the odd problematic article that comes in, such as an oral history of a Paleo-Indian chief - "Summer Rambles on Lake Wainfleet," or articles of questionable accuracy - "Side Notch Variability of Middle Archaic Levanna Points." Ownership of a copy of the Green Bible is a pre-requisite! Oh, an ability to write good and do good grammar is good, too.

So if you think you've got what it takes, contact Neal Ferris. If you pass our rigorous interview process (Hint: "Do you want the job, yes or no?"), we'll set you up to work with Neal over the last few issues that he'll be involved in, then, assuming you haven't run screaming from London (you won't, since we'll have you chained to your computer by then), you'll be in charge!!!

EDITOR'S REPORT

This month we feature another contribution from the MTO southwest office. Paul Lennox provides a summary of the findings they made at a Late Woodland site in Essex County. Hey, those ceramics look like Mixer wares to me....was that a big "GULP!" I heard from Toledo?!!

Paul Lennox

INTRODUCTION

Archaeological survey, site testing and excavations have been conducted on the Highway 3 Leamington Bypass intermittently over the past five field seasons (Lennox 1995). With most of the right-of-way being under continuous cultivation for the last century, it was possible to survey most of the corridor when field conditions were ideal. This resulted in the discovery of a number of archaeological sites and isolated finds reflecting the region's prehistory, but adding few substantive details.

In the last several seasons the few bushlots on the right-of-way were systematically shovel tested and the Juniper site (AaHp-56) was identified in one of these areas, near the upper reaches of Sturgeon Creek (Figure 1). The survey of this area in May 1993 produced only a few flakes and fire cracked rocks over the top of a slight north-south oriented ridge. The distribution of artifacts occurred in an area that measured about 15 by 30 metres. At that time, an east-west cutline through the bush was interpreted as the southern property limit of the highway right-of-way, meaning that the southern half of the site was beyond MTO property requirements.

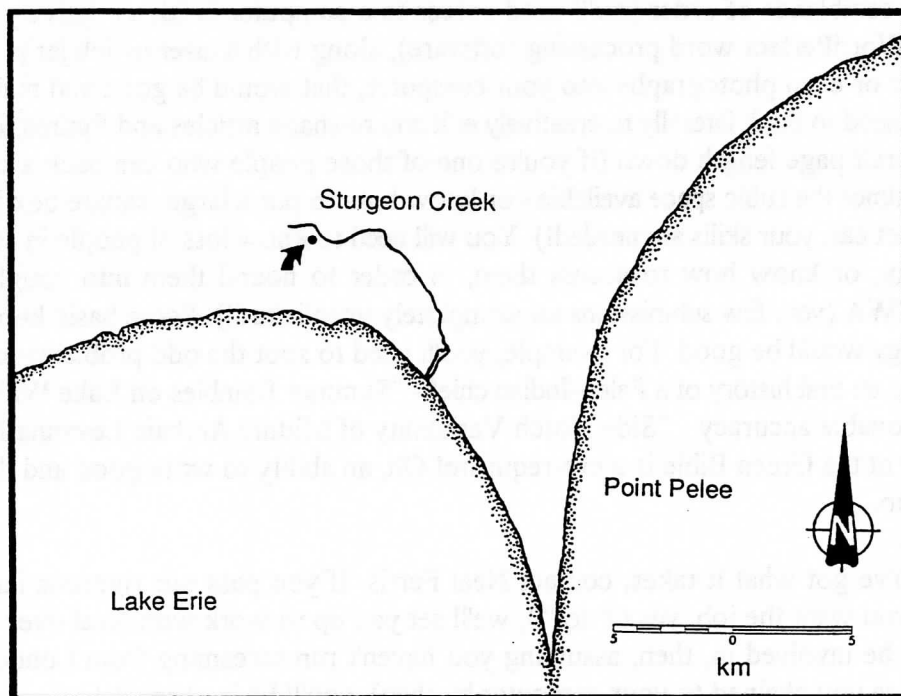


Figure 1: Location of the Juniper Site.

EXCAVATIONS

Salvage excavations were initiated in July, 1993. At that time the site was cleared of scrub brush and an excavation grid was established. One metre units of topsoil, which ranged from 14 to 26 cm in depth, were removed by shovel and screened using 6 mm mesh. Six isolated units defined the northern limit of the site, which corresponds to the base of the northern slope of the ridge. Excavations toward the south revealed features identified at the topsoil-subsoil interface, which were recorded and excavated. Following this, the entire area excavated was systematically profiled in search of possibly elusive settlement patterns but no posts or additional features were identified. It was our intent to continue excavations from this northern site limit southward to the MTO property limit, but toward the end of the first week of excavations we were able to contact a highway survey crew who established the limit of MTO property at a few metres to the north of the excavation area - we had been working off the right-of-way. At that point excavations were backfilled and the circumstances of our intrusion onto private property were indicated to the property owner. The land owner was not upset with our work there and it seemed he would permit further investigations on his property should another researcher be interested in continuing where our work left off. This report details the results of our investigations with hopes of encouraging such a return to this important site.

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

The Juniper site is located on a small sandy ridge about 225 metres south of Sturgeon Creek and at an elevation of 202.6 metres a.s.l. The landscape in the immediate area is gently undulating with low moist areas of silt and clay increasing toward the east and slight sandy ridges becoming continuous sand and silty sand on higher ground toward the west. It should be noted that in this part of the province a "ridge" may be barely perceptible, and while the knoll on which the site is located is easily identified in the field, it could not be considered prominent by any standards.

Proceeding from north to south, our excavation limits widened toward the east and west to encompass the site limits as we progressed up the northern slope of the knoll. This left the configuration of our 58 square metre block excavation as a long and narrow strip at the north end of the site (Figure 2). The artifact assemblage recovered from this area suggests either a small refuse deposit or an activity area associated with a few features (Figures 3, 4 and 6). As we proceeded southward and upslope we anticipated finding evidence of a structure at any moment but excavations were concluded before this expectation was realized.

While no postmoulds were confirmed, four features were identified in the Juniper excavations (Figure 3). Features 1 and 4 were located toward the south central limit of excavations and may have once formed a continuous hearth and hearth-related feature. While Feature 4 was a shallow (3 cm deep) but concentrated deposit of ash and fire reddened soil, Feature 1 was a substantially larger and deeper (14 cm) basin shaped pit that contained similar types of fill; however, the mottling of fire reddened soil and ash with topsoil and subsoil suggests that the fill in Feature 1 was redeposited from its initial location or mixed. About 200 pieces of ceramic, lithic and bone refuse, much of the latter calcined, was recovered from these related features.

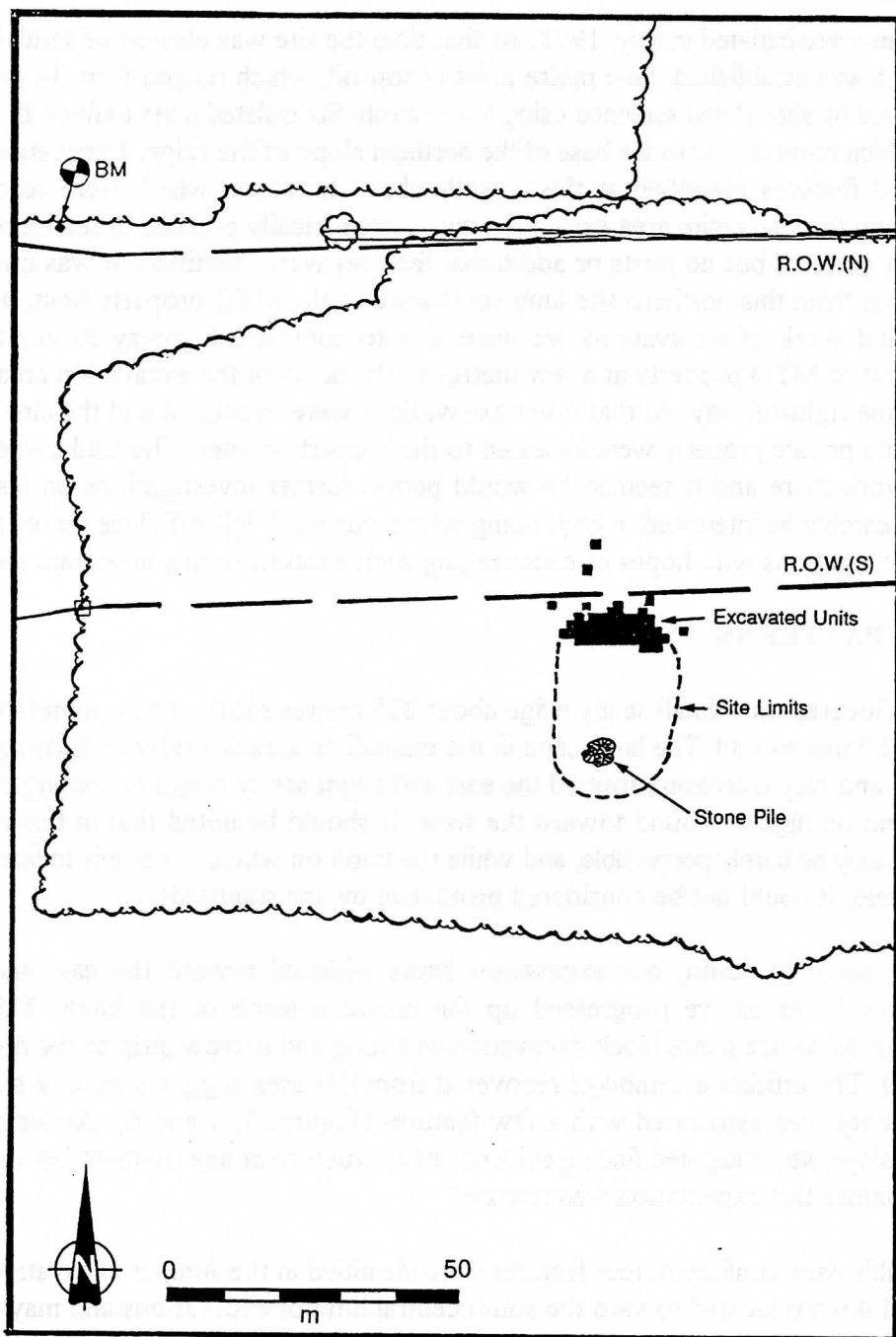


Figure 2: Juniper Site Limit and Area Excavated.

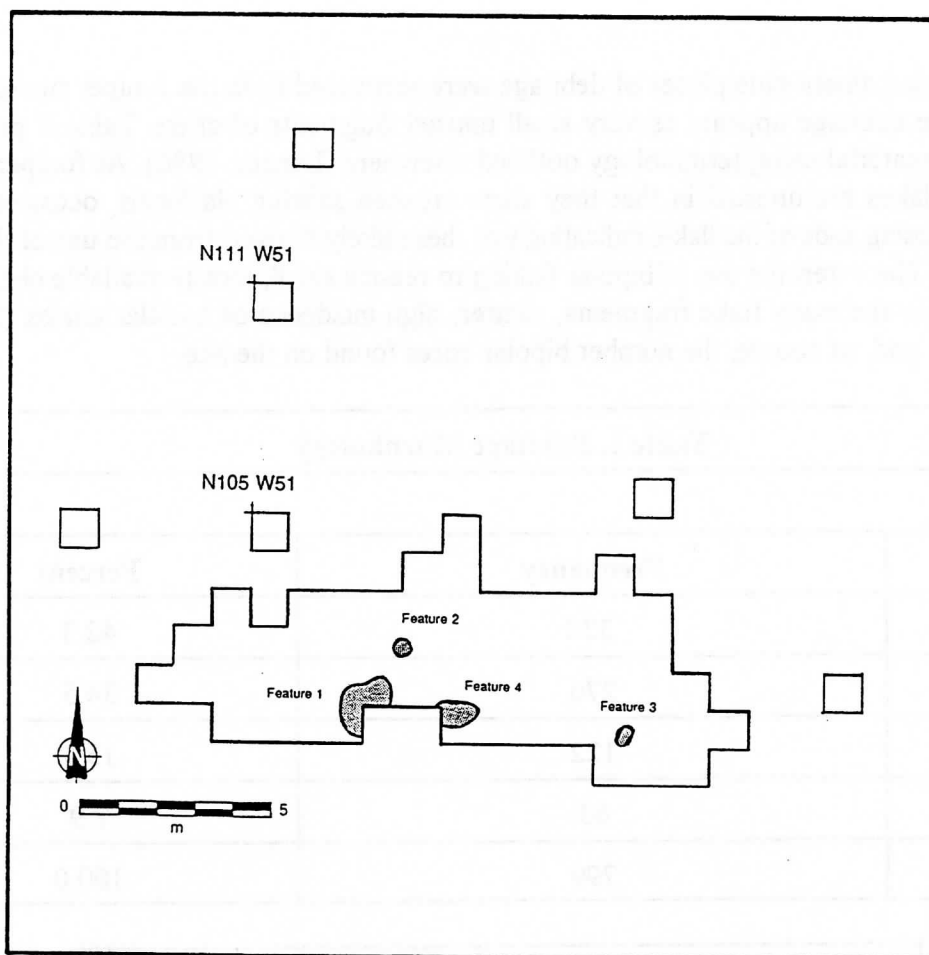


Figure 3: Juniper Site Features.

Features 2 and 3 were small and basin shaped, measuring 21 and 30 cm deep respectively and containing a topsoil fill mottled with charcoal flecks. Similar cultural materials were recovered from these deposits as found in Features 1 and 4, but in smaller quantities. The Juniper site features appear to be related to outside activities and refuse accumulation at the northern edge of the site rather than being associated with a structure.

LITHICS

Debitage

With very few exceptions, the lithic debitage from the Juniper site consists of local pebble cherts which exhibit characteristics of a number of primary sources. While most of this material might be typed as Onondaga and Selkirk, there are a number of secondary source materials that do not resemble those from any known primary source. This is typical of lithic resource utilization in this region, where it was common to strike a few flakes from a chert pebble, or smash it using the bipolar technique, to recover a few utilizable flakes and perhaps a tool blank from the resulting debitage.

Seven hundred and ninety-nine pieces of debitage were recovered from the Juniper site (see Figure 4). Much of the debitage appears as very small unused fragments of chert. Table 1 provides an analysis of this material using terminology outlined elsewhere (Lennox 1986). At Juniper, many of the "primary" flakes are unusual in that they show crushed striking platforms, occasionally with crushing on opposing ends of the flake, indicating that these likely derived from the use of the bipolar core technique. The extensive use of bipolar flaking to reduce small, locally available chert pebbles also accounts for the many flake fragments, shatter, high incidence of nodular cortex (27.5% on primary flakes), and, of course, the number bipolar cores found on the site.

Table 1. Debitage Morphology		
Flake Type	Frequency	Percent
Primary	338	42.3
Fragments	276	34.5
Secondary	122	15.3
Shatter	63	7.9
Total	799	100.0

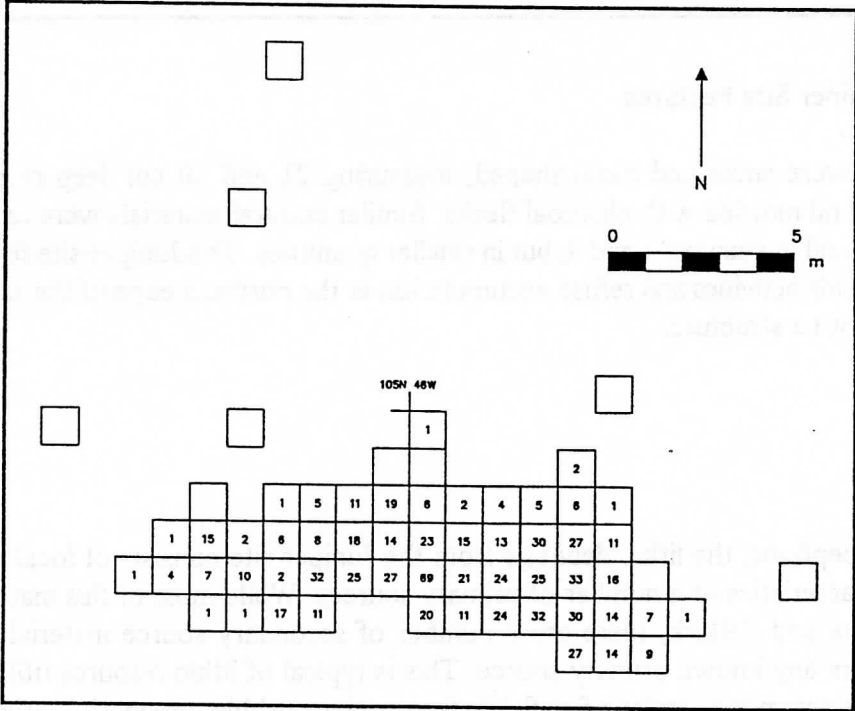


Figure 4: Frequency Distribution of Lithic Debitage.

The distribution of lithic debitage is shown in Figure 4, where a gradual increase in the amount of debitage may be noted from north to south within the area excavated.

Table 2. Utilized Flake Tool Descriptions.

Provenience	Flake Metrics (mm)			Retouched Edge		
	L	W	T	Location	Shape	Length
103N46W	30	36	7	LD	S	31*
103N46W	33	18	6	LV	CC	14
102N45W	23	18	2	LD	S	19
102N45W	14	14	2	DD	S	12
102N45W	26	16	3	LD	S	16
102N42W	29	21	7	LD	CC	16
101N43W	23	14	5	LD	CV	19
101N42W	20+	20	4	LD	S	18+
100N49W	20	23	6	LD	CV	15
100N46W	20	22	7	LV	S	21
				DV	S	16
100N46W	22	13	5	LD	I	12
99N41W	27	22	9	DV	S	19
Abbreviations: + symbol indicates incomplete measurement L = Lateral, D = Distal, D = Dorsal, V = Ventral, S = Straight, CC = Concave, CV = Convex, I = Irregular.						

Retouched Flakes

Retouched flakes, those showing what is interpreted as intentional retouch, are provided in Table 2. All of these specimens were made on primary flakes of local pebble chert. Three flakes of slate also exhibit thin edges that have been rounded through use. One of the larger complete specimens (102N41W) is a primary flake measuring 21 mm long, 45 mm wide and 5 mm in thickness. It exhibits

a uniform outline shape (Figure 5.g) along its worn edges, except on the long and slightly protruding striking platform; this flat, lateral edge of the tool was likely left as a "backing." Another specimen from 102N47W measures 37, 16 and 5 mm in maximum length, width and thickness respectively. It is lenticular in plan view (Figure 5.h) and exhibits wear along the thin lateral edges, especially towards the pointed end. The remaining specimen, from 99N42W, is simply an ovate and very thin slate flake measuring 39 mm long, 31 mm wide and 2 mm thick with worn lateral and distal edges. The use of these retouched slate flakes for cutting soft materials is likely, because this soft stone would not have withstood heavy use.

Cores

Given the frequency and small size of local chert pebbles and the number of flakes recovered, it is not surprising that cores are relatively common at Juniper. This assemblage consists of 25 bipolar cores and two random cores, found widely scattered throughout the area excavated. Details of the bipolar cores are presented in Table 3, where it can be noted that some examples are of the opposing ridge (R-R) type (Binford and Quimby 1963), and consequently are lenticular in cross section. The identification and interpretation of these specimens as wedges as opposed to bipolar cores has been debated at length (cf. LeBlanc 1992, MacDonald 1969), but this may simply result from a selection of certain specimens from the range of bipolar cores represented (cf. Lennox and Hagerty 1993).

Six of the bipolar cores exhibit nodular cortex, confirming the small size of the original chert nodules used as a source of raw material. Table 3 further indicates that the bipolar cores recovered were generally small in size. It may be suggested from the scarcity of local chert sources and the abundance and small size of chert pebbles that any sizeable core remnant may have been bipolarized to oblivion.

Table 3. Bipolar Core Descriptions.

Provenience	Length	Width	Thickness	Core Type*
103N49W	31	23	17	P-A
103N48W	42	33	17	R-A
103N48W	26	22	17	R-A
103N48W	25	30	8	R-R
103N42W	18	15	9	A-A
103N42W	24	10	7	R-A
102N49W	22	10	5	R-?
102N49W	22	8	4	A-?

102N47W	16	16	4	R-P
102N43W	26	30	15	R-?
101N52W	25+	13	9	R-?
101N51W	28	33	18	R-P
101N51W	22	14	8	R-P
101N45W	22	14	8	R-A
101N45W	16	20	9	R-A
101N43W	21	19	21	R-A
101N43W	23	33	14	R-R
101N42W	19	22	10	R-A
100N50W	21	20	6	R-R
100N50W	17	14	5	R-R
100N44W	18	12	3	R-R
100N40W	18+	15+	6	R-?
99N42W	18	15	6	R-R
F-1	23+	12	6	A-?
F-3	33	14	16	P-A

Two random cores were also identified. One, from 102N42W, measures 26 mm long, 20 mm wide and 17 mm in thickness, and exhibits tabular cortex on several surfaces. The other specimen is from 103N42W and measures 27 mm long, 28 mm in width and 16 mm in thickness. These cores are not much larger than some of the bipolar cores and, being made on local pebble cherts, may have ended up as bipolar cores had their reduction continued.

Projectile Points

Thin, triangular projectile points are considered typical of the Western Basin Late Woodland Tradition. Six point fragments of this type were recovered and include 2 specimens from 103N43W-100N42W and 100N51W-100N51W that could be mended, as well as another point tip (100N42W) and a point base (103N43W) of similar form that are also attributed to the Late Woodland occupation at the site. The complete specimens measure 30 and 31 mm long, 10 and 14 mm in maximum width at the base and 4 and 5 mm in maximum thickness, respectively (Figure 5.a-5.b).

Four other projectile points recovered from the Juniper site appear to be pre-Late Woodland in origin. And while they may have been lost at the site sometime in the distant past, at least one specimen (Figure 5.l) appears to have been "recently" resharpened and was most likely picked up in the general area, to be used during the Late Woodland occupation at the site. This reworking is particularly notable along the concave lateral blade edge where the retouch has removed a heavily patinated surface that exists over most other surfaces of the specimen. This is the largest of the projectile points recovered, measuring 55 mm in maximum length, 34 mm in maximum width across the deeply barbed shoulders, and 9 mm in thickness. Recovered from 101N52W, this specimen is very similar in form to a much smaller projectile point recovered from 100N45W (Figure 5.k).

Another point was the only artifact recovered from 104N46W. It is broad, finely flaked and thin with a straight and unground basal edge, deep oblique corner notches and convex lateral blade edges (Figure 5.j). While the tip of the point forms an obtuse angle, the sharpness of the lateral edges and the thin lenticular cross section is maintained throughout the length of the point. The specimen is typical of the Jacks Reef corner-notched point type described by Ritchie (1961:26). The point measures 31 mm in maximum length, 28 mm in maximum width at the barbed shoulders, 21 mm across the base and is 5 mm in thickness. The chert is a mottled light grey material identified as a variant of Mercer chert from Ohio (T. Abel, pers. comm. March 1995).

Another of the pre-Late Woodland projectile points (Figure 5.i) from 100N44W is quite large, thick and is side-notched. The point is fashioned from an Onondaga chert variant undoubtedly derived from the local tills and reworked gravel common in the vicinity. Since remnant cortical surfaces are still apparent on either face of the tool, it is obvious that the original chert pebble was not much larger than the finished tool. The blade is asymmetrical and rather crudely fashioned with sinuous blade edges as if the point is unfinished. The point measures 50 mm in maximum length 24 mm in maximum width across the shoulders and 12 mm in maximum thickness. The slightly damaged basal edge is convex and unground with a width of 21 mm. Shallow side-notches expand toward the sloping shoulders of the point and also toward the basal ears.

A projectile point tip fragment from 102N41W would have been considerably larger than the unnotched triangular points considered typical of this period and is also likely intrusive. It measures 26+ mm long, 27 mm wide and 7 mm thick.

Bifaces

Eight small biface fragments offer few insights as to their form, although their thickness suggests that they are either preform fragments or the ridge ends from bipolar cores.

Scrapers

Two scrapers were recovered from Juniper. One is made on the end of a flake (Figure 5.e) recovered from 99N41W. The specimen was made on the distal edge of a thick primary flake and measures 27 mm long, 29 mm wide, and 10 mm in thickness. Based on the fact that most of the dorsal surface is

nodular cortex, the flake blank appears to have been a split pebble of local chert. Steep dorsal retouch forms the gently rounded bit edge that measures 22 mm in length and is dulled through use.

Another scraper recovered from 102N46W (Figure 5.f) appears to have been made on a recycled projectile point of pre-Late Woodland cultural affinity. The distal end has been retouched unifacially, giving the worn bit edge a plano-convex longitudinal cross-section. Maximum length of this specimen is 35 mm while the maximum width is 27 mm across the blade, tapering toward the bit end. This specimen is one of the few tools from the site that may have been manufactured from Onondaga chert and imported into the area.

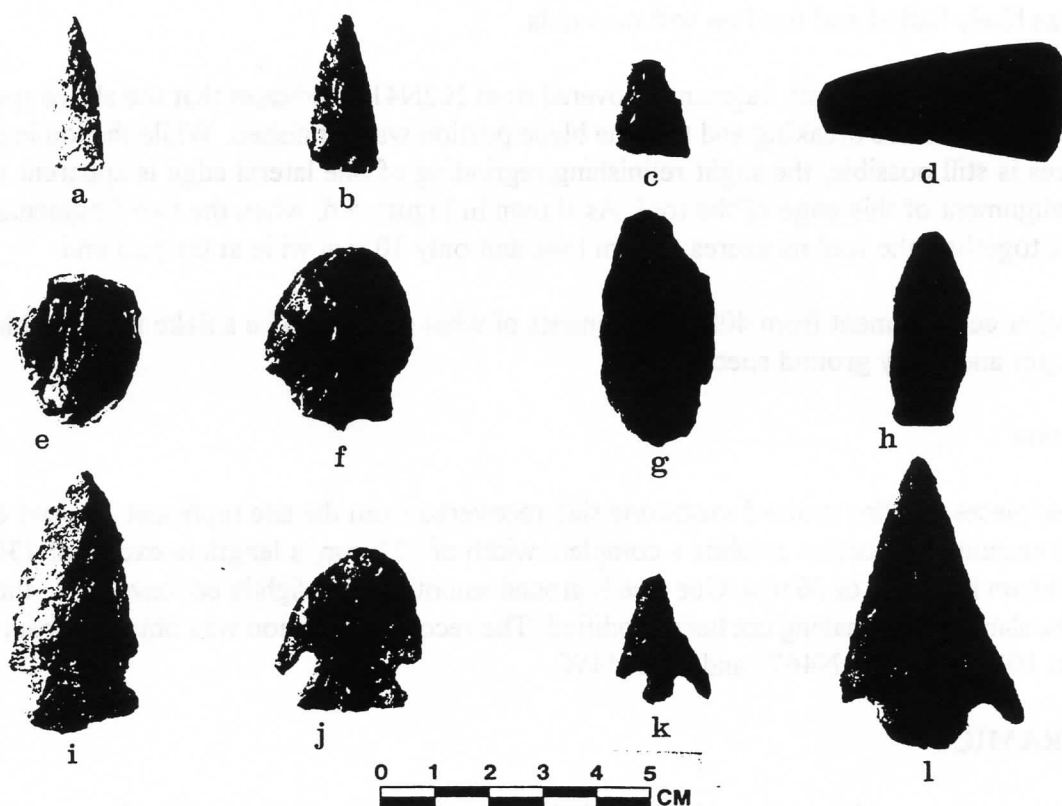


Figure 5: Lithic Artifacts. A-B: triangular projectile points; C: triangular drill base; D: refitted celt fragments; E: flake endscraper; F: hafted endscraper; G-H: utilized slate flakes; I-L: pre-Late Woodland projectile points.

Drill

The rectangular base of a biface appears much like the base of a projectile point but, judging from the thick concave lateral edges of the blade, is likely the base of a triangular drill (Figure 5.c). Recovered from 102N42W the specimen measures 19+ mm long, 15 mm in maximum width at the base and 5 mm in maximum thickness.

Celt

A small, finely ground slate celt recovered from Feature 1 measures 30 mm in maximum length, 23 mm in maximum width at the blade end and 6 mm in thickness. Aside from the proximal end which is roughly finished, both faces and lateral edges have been ground smooth providing a thin, rectangular transverse cross section. The gently convex, acute angled blade edge is finely honed and, given the small size of the tool, its shape, the relatively soft material and the undamaged blade edge, it was likely hafted and used on soft materials.

An additional ground slate fragment recovered from 102N41W indicates that the above specimen was once longer before breaking and that the blade portion was refinished. While the joining of the two pieces is still possible, the slight refinishing/regrinding of one lateral edge is apparent in the slight misalignment of this edge of the tool. As shown in Figure 5.d, when the two fragments are placed back together, the tool measures 47 mm long and only 10 mm wide at the poll end.

Another celt fragment from 40N99W consists of what appears to be a flake from the blade edge of a larger and finely ground specimen.

Metate

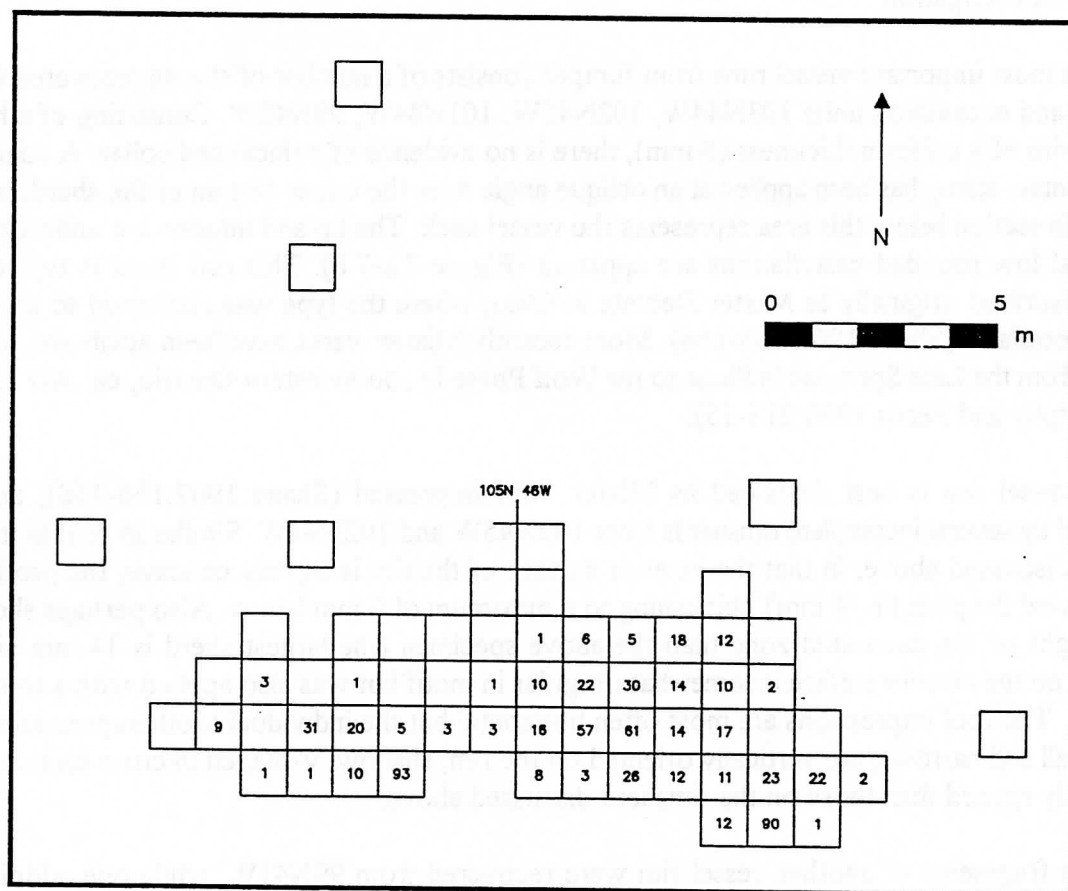
Three pieces of a fine grained sandstone slab recovered from the site represent one end of a metate. This rectangular portion exhibits a complete width of 123 mm, a length in excess of 130 mm and a maximum thickness of 26 mm. One face is ground smooth and is slightly concave while the other face of the slab is rough, having not been modified. The recovered portion was obtained from excavation units 103N47W, 101N46W and 100N44W.

CERAMICS

The ceramic assemblage from the Juniper site is small, representing only a few vessels. But even within this sample is a range of specimens that may be considered typical of a Springwells Phase component of the Western Basin Late Woodland - more precisely dating late within this phase.

Ceramic fragments were recovered throughout most of the site excavations (Figure 6). Aside from 465 small pottery sherds or unanalysable microsherds, the remaining analyzable bodysherds show a range of surface treatments. These include roughened (40), plain or smooth bodysherds (35), and an unusual surface treatment best described as rope-wrapped-paddle (61). With respect to the latter, it

was first thought that the subtle linear undulations, only identifiable under good lighting conditions, represented a smoothed-over ribbed paddle surface treatment, but the ridges between the linear impressions were unusually gently sinuous. Further into the analysis, with the aid of some less smoothed or more pronounced examples, and a Plasticine impression, this surface treatment was reinterpreted to be the impression of a heavy cord, better referred to as a rope impression. The troughs on these sherd surfaces are shallow but wide (about 1 cm) and show the twist of a rope quite well in a few instances. This surface treatment may be similar to what has been described for the Springwells Phase as a course and irregular ribbed paddle surface treatment (Murphy and Ferris 1990:216), but differs considerably from ribbed paddle impressions found further to the east among contemporaneous Iroquoian assemblages.



It is of note that there has been a gradual trend away from the use of Greenman's terminology in southwestern Ontario in favour of several surface treatment categories involving the use of the term slip, for example, self-slip and slip-roughening (see discussion in Murphy and Ferris 1990:216). Undoubtedly some ceramic examples from the Western Basin have seen the application of a slip (Shepard 1971:191-193), since exfoliation of the slipped surface has revealed an original surface treatment beneath. However, in other instances there does not appear to have been an addition of a clay slip but rather various techniques were applied to the existing surface of the vessel body to produce a range of surface treatments. It may be that the use of such terms as slip-roughening are in fact masking potentially useful spatial and temporal variations in ceramic surface treatments.

As is characteristic of the Springwells Phase, vessel shoulders are gently rounded and undecorated, making it difficult to distinguish shoulder sherds from bodysherds. The identification of only one plain/smooth shoulder sherd in this assemblage demonstrates this difficulty. Neck sherds are typically also plain/smooth and undecorated, 32 such neck sherds being identified from the Juniper assemblage. The rimsherds from the Juniper Site indicate a limited sample of vessels, but the range of decorative techniques, motifs and rim forms displayed by these few specimens is typical and demonstrative of the period of occupation.

One of the most important vessel rims from Juniper consists of a number of sherds recovered from Feature 3 and excavation units 103N44W, 102N45W, 101N44W, 99N42W. Consisting of a high, collarless rim of a uniform thickness (6 mm), there is no evidence of a thickened collar. A coarsely toothed dentate stamp has been applied at an oblique angle over the upper 58 mm of the sherd, while a small plain section below this area represents the vessel neck. The lip and interior are undecorated and several low rounded castellations are apparent (Figure 7.a-7.b). This rim sherd is typical of vessels described originally as Mixer Dentate in Ohio, where the type was attributed to the late Middle Woodland (Shane 1967:155-156). More recently Mixer wares have been attributed to the transition from the Late Springwells Phase to the Wolf Phase in southwestern Ontario, ca. AD 1350-1400 (Murphy and Ferris 1990:213-15).

Another vessel rim is best described as Mixer Tool Impressed (Shane 1967:156-158), and is represented by several incomplete rimsherds from 102N45W and 102N44W. Similar in profile to the specimen discussed above, in that the exterior surface of the rim is slightly concave, the profile is thinner toward the plain lip (4 mm), thickening to a maximum of 6 mm below. Also perhaps shorter in the height of the decorated zone than the above specimen (the largest sherd is 34 mm high), decoration on the exterior surface is somewhat irregular in motif but was also applied with a toothed implement. The tool impressions are most often horizontal but the individual tooth impressions are elongate (tall and narrow), are vertically oriented on the rim, shallow, v-shaped in cross section and more widely spaced than those on the rimsherd discussed above.

Numerous fragments of another vessel rim were recovered from 99N41W, while one additional fragment was found in adjacent unit 100N41W (Figure 7c.-7.e). Portions of the rim could be reconstructed, allowing an appreciation of its form and decorative attributes. In comparison to the above specimens, the rim on this vessel is collared, but could still be described as incipient. The collar

is 30 mm high except where a small rounded castellation projects slightly. The exterior motif is composed predominantly of horizontal linear cord impressions interrupted below the castellation, and perhaps elsewhere, with either vertical elements or chevrons executed using the same technique. A single linear cord impression is also found along the vessel lip, while the interior is plain. The vessel type is well described as Macomb Linear Corded by Fitting (1965:157). Similarities between this type and such contemporaneous Iroquoian ceramic types as Uren Corded and Iroquois Linear (MacNeish 1952:19, 20) are also noted.

A fourth vessel is represented by a number of rim fragments that are widely scattered across the site (Feature 2, 100N50W, 100N50W, 101N53W). While no examples represent a complete rimsherd, the slightly concave exterior and slightly convex interior profile resembles the other rim profiles closely. The exterior rim motif, consisting of small circular punctates that appear in horizontal rows, distinguishes this vessel (Figure 7.f).

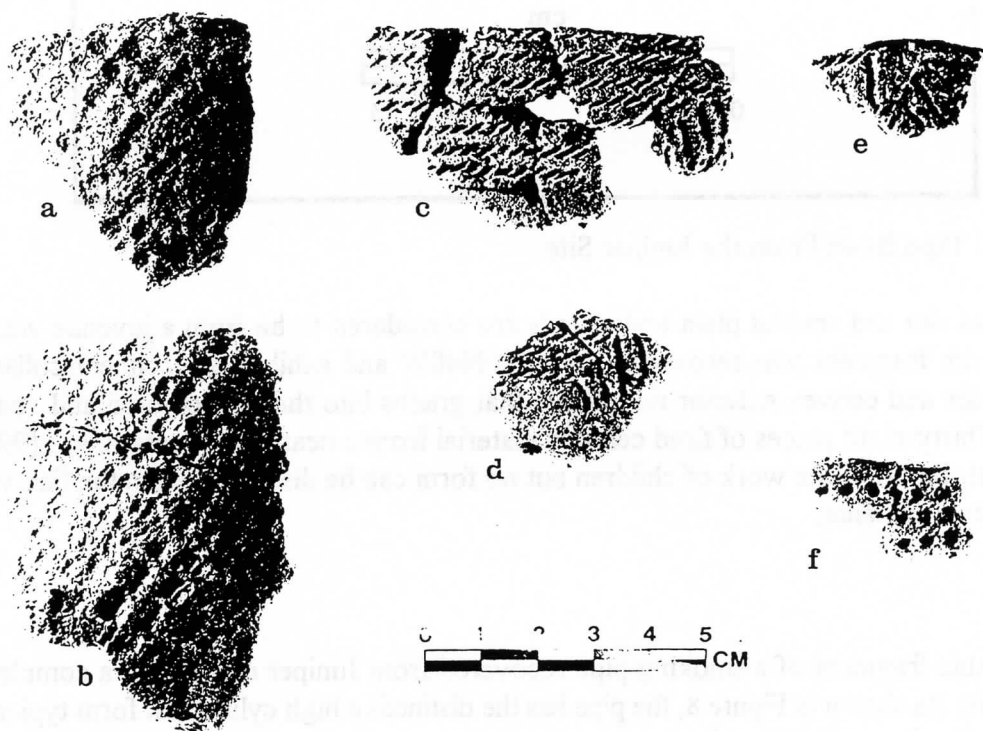


Figure 7: A-B: Mixer Dentate rim sherds from the same vessel; C-E: Macomb Linear Corded rim sherds from the same vessel; F: rim sherd fragment with horizontal rows of small circular impressions.

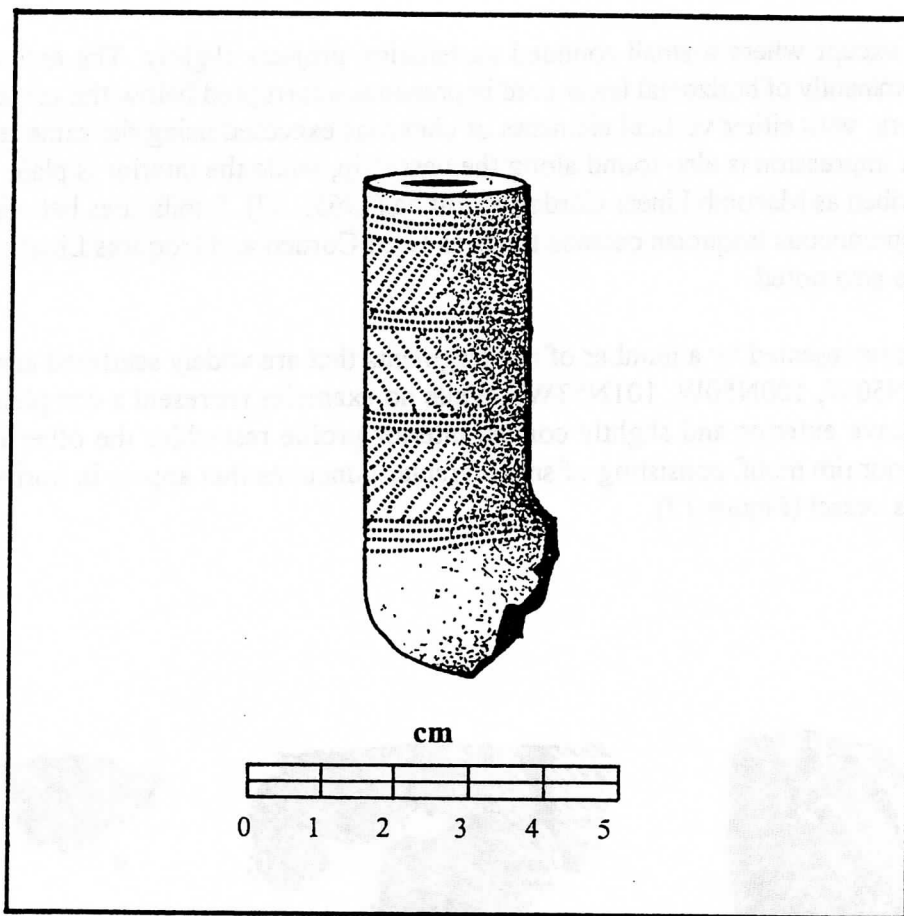


Figure 8: Pipe Bowl From the Juniper Site.

Another vessel rim and several plain bodysherds are considered to be from a juvenile vessel. The undecorated rim fragment was recovered from 100N40W and exhibits an incipient collar with a concave interior and convex exterior rim profile that grades into the undecorated and constricted vessel neck. Thirty-eight pieces of fired ceramic material from a nearby excavation unit (99N41W) may also be attributed to the work of children but no form can be discerned from the flat, very thin and amorphous fragments.

Pipes

The only notable fragment of a smoking pipe recovered from Juniper consists of a complete bowl from 102N50W. As shown in Figure 8, the pipe has the distinctive high cylindrical form typical of the Western Basin Tradition. The bowl is over 40 mm in height, consisting of a relatively narrow cylinder, measuring 23 mm in diameter. The walls of the pipe bowl are consistently thick (7 mm), making the interior rather small. The elbow has a rounded heel in contrast to the square heel notable on some pipes of this culture area, particularly for examples attributable to the Younge Phase (eg. Lennox 1982: Figure 33; Murphy and Ferris 1990: Figure 7.14). The bowl is ornately decorated with three bands of oblique elements bordered and separated by horizontal elements applied with a very fine

dentate stamp. A small fragment of a pipe elbow, likely from the same specimen, was recovered from Level 2 of Feature 3.

FAUNAL REMAINS

The faunal remains from the Juniper site have not been studied in detail. The sample consists of 447 specimens that are generally in a good state of preservation although many are calcined and/or fragmented. The sample appears to represent a broad range of species including both large and small mammal, birds and fish rather than emphasizing a concentration of efforts on only a few species. It will be interesting to evaluate the composition of the assemblage if further work is carried out.

Two faunal elements have been modified. One is a midshaft fragment from a longbone that measures 39 mm in length and has a diameter in excess of 14 mm, likely that of a medium-sized mammal. At one end the specimen has been snapped along a deeply scored groove but the resulting rough edge has not been ground, suggesting that the specimen represents waste material from making bone tubes or beads.

An awl midsection was also recovered from 101N48W. The piece is only 16 mm long but the taper from a diameter of 6 mm at one end to 3 mm at the other allows the missing point of the tool to be confidently interpreted. This finely ground specimen is thermally altered but not calcined.

CONCLUSIONS

Although the Juniper site sample is small there are clear indications of the site layout, function and period of occupation. The site's small size and its interior location, along with the materials recovered and the downslope scatter of cultural material excavated adjacent to the top of a slight ridge, suggest that the Juniper site is an inland winter camp occupied by a small group late in the Springwells Phase of the Western Basin Tradition. This cold season adaptation is likely very similar to that suggested for the Sherman site (Murphy and Ferris 1990: 251-254). These small sites combine with those of the larger, warm season settlements such as Liahn I (Kenyon 1988), Salle-Lucier (Lennox and Dodd 1991), E.C.Row (Lennox and Molto, in press) and Dick (Reid 1983) to substantiate the Springwells settlement-subsistence pattern of warm season coalescence and cold season dispersal as outlined recently by Murphy and Ferris (1990). Further excavations at Juniper will surely provide more substantial information about this interesting site and its relationship to the warm season settlements toward the mouth of this same drainage system.

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